

OVERLAND CHINA MAIL
(PUBLISHED EVERY
WEEK DAY.)
Contains the Week's News
of Hongkong and the
Far East.
Price (including Postage) to
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\$13 per annum.

The China Mail.

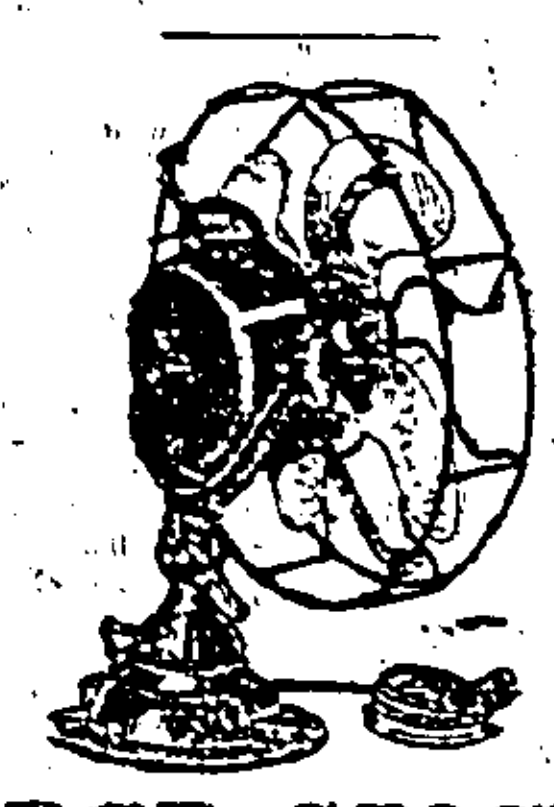
YOUR PRINTING
can safely be left with the
CHINA MAIL.
—
SATISFACTION ASSURED.
REASONABLE PRICES.

May 12, 1921, Temperature 70. Barometer 29.71 Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 86. May 12, 1920, Temperature 75.
No. 18,256. 四拜禮 號二十月五年一十二百九千一英 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1921. 日五初月四酉辛大歲年十國民華中 PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

BUSINESS NOTICES

FANS.

BE PREPARED FOR THE HOT WEATHER.
BUY NOW.



LARGE STOCKS.
THE GENERAL ELECTRIC Co. (of China), Ltd.
Queen's Buildings. Tel. 518.

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
(THE EUROPEAN GARAGE)
Open and Closed.
CARS FOR HIRE
TEL. 482. in Hongkong and Kowloon. TEL. 482. 3552.

DIRECT FROM MANUFACTURERS.

We represent the principal Danish Manufacturers of
CRUDE OIL MOTORS, marine and stationary.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.
ELECTRIC MOTORS and DYNAMOS.
TOOL MACHINES of all kinds.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES, etc.

For Catalogues and Prices apply to the
DANISH CHINESE COMMERCIAL CO. LTD.
1A, Chater Road.

YEE SANG FAT CO.

Just Arrived
LATEST PATTERNS
OF
GENT'S SILK NECKTIES
WITH HANDSOME DESIGNS
ATTRACTIVE COLOURS.



IDE COLLARS



The Newest of the New
SOLD BY
YEE SANG FAT CO.

ERVEN LUCAS BOLS
BOLS GENEVA & BOLS DRY GIN.
OBTAINABLE AT:
CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO., LTD.
15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. 75.

EXPERIENCE
has taught us that it is wise
WHEN BUYING A WATCH
to consider quality before price.
We have a stock of Pocket and
Wrist Watches of quality
THAT SATISFY.
J. ULLMANN & CO.
Raffles Place. Tel. 1940.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

COAL SITUATION CRITICAL.
SCOTTISH RAILWAY STRIKE THREATENING.
TIGHTENING THE BOYCOTT.

LONDON, May 11.
Nine railwaymen employed by the Caledonian Railway have been suspended for refusing to work a coal train.
At the conclusion of a meeting at which the transport workers' executive arranged a joint conference with the railwaymen's executive on May 13 to consider steps for further tightening the boycott on seaborne coal, the Secretary, Mr. Robert Williams, who is regarded as an extremist, stated that the present situation was much more critical than three weeks ago. He said that delegates from the gas and electrical unions had reported to the transport workers' executive that members were refusing to handle coal discharged by blackleg labour. No distinction would be made a regards supplies from overseas.

MANAGERS AS SHIPS' STEWARDS.
LONDON, May 12.
The office staff of the Cunard Line at Liverpool, including the managers and directors have made a dramatic reply and volunteered to substitute the striking stewards and others. Three hundred signed on for the "Aquitania" which is sailing for New York on Saturday. The directors and managers are sailing on the same footing as clerks and are donning blue uniforms. They will perform the same duties.

WORKERS' BLOCKADE INEFFECTUAL.
LONDON, May 12.
In spite of the transport workers' blockade, the Government is importing coal freely and moving it about the country. Imports are coming from France, Belgium and America. It is estimated that America is sending 100,000 tons. It is declared that the transport workers are divided among themselves and if matters are pushed to a sympathetic strike half will not obey.
A further twenty Caledonian railwaymen have been dismissed and a Scottish railway strike is threatening. Meanwhile oil fuel is making the widest headway. It is stated that industries and public services will never again be wholly dependent on coal. Thousands of works and factories are fitting oil-burners. London's electric railways fuel oil-consumers begin to-day.

NOT ANOTHER STRIKE?
TROUBLE BREWING IN COTTON TRADE.

LONDON, May 11.
The cotton spinners manufacturers' association has notified the weavers of the intended 30 per cent wages reduction. The northern counties textile trades federation received the notice on behalf of the operatives. They made no alternative offer but stated that they would consult their organisations and meet the employers on May 18. It is understood that the employers' full demand will be strongly opposed.

TURCO-GREEK STRUGGLE.
ALLIES DECLARE CONSTANTINOPLE NEUTRAL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 11.
A meeting of allied high commissioners, admirals, and generals decided to proclaim the neutrality of Constantinople, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles in the Turkish and Greek struggle. The Greeks accordingly will be unable to use Constantinople as a base and will be invited to reduce their troops there to a minimum. They will also be required to withdraw their warships outside the three mile limit. The Greeks will thus be reduced to supplying the Brussa and Ismid fronts solely from Zedosto.

BRILLIANT CRICKET.
AUSTRALIANS' MATCH WITH YORKSHIRE.
FIRST TEST WITHOUT HOSES.

LONDON, May 11.
At the close of the innings at Bradford in fine if dull weather, before 13,000 spectators, the Australians had made 263 runs. Gregory made 104 not out, playing soundly for 150 minutes without giving any chances. He hit 17 fours. Rhodes took five wickets for 87 runs. Yorkshire made 26 for one wicket. It is stated that Hobbs' injury received on May 5, in the match against Robinson's eleven will not permit him to play in the first test match as a specialist has ordered him a month's rest.

ANTI-DUMPING LEGISLATION.
COMMONS APPROVE NEW CUSTOMS DUTY.

LONDON, May 11.
In the House of Commons the first fiscal resolution providing a customs duty of 33 1/3 per cent. on the value of certain specified articles was carried by 236 votes to 72. The House then proceeded to debate the second resolution dealing with dumping and countries with depreciated exchange.

SINGAPORE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS GOVERNOR ASKED FOR FULL REPORT.

LONDON, May 11.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question alleging inefficient municipal government at Singapore, Sir Kingsley Wood stated that he was asking the Governor for a full report on the matter.

THE DOLLAR.
Today's closing rate 2/6 1/8
Today's opening rate 2/6 1/8

MARINE PROSECUTIONS.
CHINESE BOATMEN FINED.

Infringement of the fishing regulations was alleged against a number of Chinese boatmen who appeared before the Marine Magistrate (Lieutenant Conway Hake, R.N.R.) at the Marine Court this morning.

"IN A HURRY."
POLICE SIGNALS IGNORED.

Fung Tai, master of the steam launch "Kwong Kim" had to answer a charge of having failed to stop his launch when called upon to do so by a police officer. It appeared from the evidence of Lance Sergt. Carey that the latter was patrolling off Green Island at about 1.15 a.m. on May 6 when he saw the "Kwong Kim" making its way in from the direction of Cap-sui. Defendant seemed to be avoiding the police launch so the Sergeant chased him towards the Eastern end of Stonecutters and blew a series of blasts on the siren. The "Kwong Kim" still kept going and declined to take any notice of the police signals until the Sergeant fired a few rounds from his Winchester. Then Fung Tai, after acknowledging each shot with several blasts on his whistle, came slowly alongside the police launch and explained to the Sergeant that he was in a hurry. Fung Tai, who denied the charge, told the Magistrate that he came down from Canton on the night in question. He failed to see the police launch and he altered his course merely because the current appeared to be more favourable in that direction. He was pronounced guilty and a fine of \$25, the default one month's imprisonment.

TOO MANY PASSENGERS.
For unlawfully carrying 21 passengers when his licence only permitted him to accommodate 15, Ip Muk, Master of the motor boat "Kwong Tuk Cheung" was fined \$5. The defendant produced a letter from the Assistant Government Marine Surveyor to the effect that with certain alterations it would be quite safe to allow 24 passengers to be carried and the magistrate therefore directed that the boat should be re-measured.

IN FORBIDDEN WATERS.
It was alleged against Tsai Ip, steersman of a trading junk, that he unlawfully anchored his craft in forbidden waters in the Eastern cable ground and defendant pleaded ignorance of the regulation and was let off with a caution.

YAUMATI DRAMA.
YOUNG GIRL STABBED TO DEATH.
SUPPOSED LOVER ARRESTED.

Great was the excitement in Yaumati last night when it became known that a young Chinese girl living in Reclamation Street had been stabbed by a jealous lover. The police found the girl in a dying condition lying in a pool of blood on the ground floor of house No. 448. Mr. King, C.S.P., who was immediately summoned by telephone, arrived in time to take the girl's statement as to what happened and her description of her assailant. A couple of minutes later she expired.
While the girl's remains were being removed to the mortuary, a Chinese detective noticed a suspicious movement under a bed and lifting the boarding, found the alleged murderer crouching underneath.
When charged before Magistrate Orme this morning, the man very coolly admitted the crime. He was remanded until Tuesday next.

ANOTHER GUYL STABBED.
A Chinese girl was yesterday evening removed to the Government Civil Hospital from a house in Belcher Street, Kennedy Town, suffering from stab wounds in the left shoulder and the small of the back, alleged to have been inflicted by two men who have absconded. It was some time after the man had left the house that the girl was discovered in her room lying unconscious in a pool of blood. The police were called in and descriptions of the girl's assailants were obtained from her. She was so low owing to loss of blood that her life was despaired of and Magistrate Orme this morning took her dying deposition.

BUSINESS NOTICES

You can't possibly get wet in the
Mattamac
Featherweight Waterproof
It is the most perfect in appearance with the usual five guinea Waterproof. In utility, also, it equals its much more costly competitor. It wears as long, weighs one-third, and is absolutely waterproof.
Folds into a handful. All Sizes in Stock.

First Grade \$30.00 each
MACKINTOSH
& CO., LTD.
Men's Wear Specialists.
16, Des Voeux Road. Telephone 29.

WE ARE NOW CARRYING STOCKS OF HIGH CLASS DUTCH HAVANA CIGARS

THE PHARMACY
22, Queen's Road. Tel. 345

TO-DAY'S RECIPE

CREAM A LA PORTUGAISE

Ingredients.—2 oz. ground rice, 1 pint milk, a little vanilla essence, 1 oz. sugar, 2 oz. preserved ginger, a few glacé cherries, 1 1/2 oz. tin of NESTLE'S Pure Rich Cream.

Method.—Put the milk into a pan with the sugar and ground rice, and stir until boiling and cook it well for a few minutes. Add the ginger and cherries, and pour when cool into a glass dish. Whisk the cream with a little sugar and 2 teaspoonsful ginger syrup. Decorate the dish with the cream, whipped, put through a fancy filter, and a few cherries and ginger on the top.



NESTLE'S REAL CREAM
Obtainable at all Stores.
TWO SIZES 5 1/2 oz. & 11 1/2 oz.

ESTABLISHED 1900.

DISS BROS.

TAILORS
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, TEL. 2843.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.

WINE MERCHANTS.
Tel. 638.

THE SINCERE CO., LTD.

NEW ARRIVALS
OF
THE LATEST PIECES including
"Tell me Little Gypsy"
"Avalon"
"Love Nest"
"Swanee"
"Bo-la-boo"
"Whispering", etc., etc.

Also dealers in Gramophone Records, Musical Instruments and Accessories, Musical Literature, etc., etc.

Ring up or Call at
THE SINCERE COMPANY, LTD.
Phone 1967/8.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT
AND ADMIRALTY.

Coal Contractors
General Brokers.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

FRIDAY,
May 13, 1921, at 12 noon,
at their Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

1 City 18.6 H.P. Clear Car, Self
Starter, Left drive, Artillery
Wheels complete with all
Lamps, etc.

Can be seen up to date of Sale at the
Dragon Motor Works Wanchai.

Also
Several Motor Foot Pumps,
Ammeter, etc.

And
1 15.9 H.P. Motor Cycle.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1921.

(ON ACCOUNT OF THE GOVERNMENT),

FRIDAY,
May 13, 1921, commencing at 2.30
p.m. at their Sales Room, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

Sundry Porcelain Vases, Brass
Ornaments, Cameras, Mandarin
Coat, Blackwood, etc., etc.

Also
25 Embroidered Silk Pictures, by
the Ming To Mission School.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 11, 1921.

G. R.

THE Underigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
on

FRIDAY,
May 20, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,
at Royal Army Service Corps Pier.

W.D. Vessel "HERCULES"
Length - 85 feet.
Beam - 17 " 2 inches.
Depth - 10 " 3 "

Displacement Tonnage 170 Tons.
Engine - Cox's Falmouth.
Horse Power - 350 H.P.
Knots 10. Working Pressure per
square inch 130 lbs.

Built at Falmouth.
Materials of Construction Wood to
water line Iron Plated.

Approximate Carrying Capacity 25
Tons or 100 Passengers.

As she now lies.
A detailed list of fittings to be sold
with the ship may be seen at these
offices.

The vessel will be open to inspection
from 17th May to the day of sale inclusive
between hours of 10 a.m. and
4 p.m.

Permits for inspection will be issued
on application to the undersigned.
Ship cannot be viewed without
permit.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, May 9, 1921.

MUMEYA
Japanese Photographers.
We have removed our Premises to
No. 38A, Queen's Road, C.

Sitting hours from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Passport photos finished
in one hour.

**It does not matter
what you send to**

**DIAMOND'S
DYE WORKS**

dainty lace or heavy
clothes—they always
come back looking
as good as new.

CASSUM AHMED.
General Draper.
23 & 24, Wellington Street.
Branch 23, Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Phone 1462.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 3 Cents
for 3 insertions.

WANTED.

WANTED—SHIPS SURGEON
AND WIRELESS OPERATOR.
Apply P. O. Box 252.

TO LET.

ONE LARGE GODOWN, (known as
the Mody's Wanchai Godown),
Two Large Rooms with Verandah
situated Queen's Road East, suitable for
European's Residence. Apply to Lee
Hsiao & Co., 202, Queen's Road Central.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO.,
LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the THIRTY SECOND ORDINARY
GENERAL MEETING will be held
at the Company's Offices, St.
George's Building, on SATURDAY,
21st May, 1921, at 11.30 a.m. for
the purpose of presenting the Report
of the Directors together with a State-
ment of Accounts to 28th February,
1921, and electing Directors and
Auditor. The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the 14th
to the 21st May, 1921, both days
inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
GIBBS, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, May 4, 1921.

UNION-INSURANCE SOCIETY OF
CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 48th ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Society will be held
at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's
Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
May 27th, 1921, at 12 noon, for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements
of Account to 31st December, 1920,
and of declaring Dividends, etc.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Society will be CLOSED from 14th
May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 55th ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be held
at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's
Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
May 27th, 1921, at 12.30 p.m., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements
of Account to 31st December, 1920,
and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 14th
May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the 52nd ORDINARY YEARLY
MEETING of the Company will be held
at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's
Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY,
May 27th, 1921, at 12.45 p.m., for the
purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statements
of Account to 31st December, 1920,
and of declaring Dividends, etc.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the
Company will be CLOSED from 14th
May to 27th May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
C. MONTAGUE EDE,
General Manager.

Hongkong, May 5, 1921.

MASSAGE.
MR. HONDA and MRS. HONDA.
14 years' experience.
No. 24, Wyndham Street.
(Opposite to the China Mail).

TAIYO & CO.
BOOKS AND SHOES.
MADE TO ORDER.
No. 14, Wyndham St.

INTIMATIONS.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
an EXTRAORDINARY MEET-
ING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION will be held at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY,
the 25th day of May, 1921, at NOON,
for the purpose of considering and if
thought fit of passing the following
resolutions:—

1. That the Directors of the Hongkong
& Shanghai Banking Corporation be
and they are hereby requested and
authorised by and on behalf of the
shareholders of the Company to take
the steps necessary for the introduction
into the Legislative Council of the
Colonies of Hongkong and for the
enactment of the same by the
Governor of Hongkong with the
advice and consent of the
Legislative Council thereof to effect
the amendments necessary to the
Ordinances under which the Company
is incorporated and carrying on
business so as to allow of the
capital of the Company being
from time to time increased from
20 millions of dollars the present
authorised capital of the Company
to 50 millions of dollars.

2. That the Capital of the Hongkong
& Shanghai Banking Corporation be
forthwith increased from
\$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 by the
creation of 40,000 New Shares of
\$125 each to be issued at the
price of £70 on the terms after
mentioned. Shareholders of the same
by the Eastern Registry to pay for their
allotments at the rate of exchange
for the Company's demand Bills on
London on the day on which the
instalments are due.

3. That the said New Shares be in the
first instance, in such manner as the
Directors shall prescribe for that
purpose, offered to share-
holders in the proportion of one
New Share for every three shares
of which on the 28th day of May,
1921, Shareholders shall respectively
be the registered holders, and that any
New Shares not accepted by Shareholders
within the time limited by the Directors
for that purpose be disposed of
and allotted by the Directors in
such manner and at such price as
in their discretion they shall think
best in the interests of the Com-
pany.

4. That the payment of the sum of
£70 per share for each of the said
New Shares be made as follows,
viz:—
1st instalment of £35 on the
1st of July, 1921.
2nd and final instalment of £35
on the 1st day of October,
1921.

5. That the Directors issue to Share-
holders, holding shares less than
or not a multiple of three, a fractional
certificate in respect of each
share less than three or in excess
of a multiple of three and allot
one New Share to every person
who shall produce three such
Fractional Certificates on or before
the 1st day of July, 1921, and pay
the first instalment in respect
thereof.

6. That after payment of the instal-
ment, and pending payment of
the remaining instalment, Scrip
Certificates in such form as the
Directors may determine be issued
in respect of each New Share
entitling the holders on payment
of the remaining instalment, and
subject to such other terms as to
approval, date for lodging scrip
certificates and otherwise as the
Directors may prescribe, to be
registered as the owner of the
shares respectively represented by
such Scrip Certificates.

7. That interest at the rate of 6 per
cent. per annum be allowed out
of the profits of the Company on
instalments paid in advance of the
date when the same become due
and that registered holders of
Scrip Certificates for New Shares
be entitled in respect of such New
Shares to participate in future
dividends on an equality with the
old shares, in proportion to the
instalments paid up, and from due
dates for payment of same.

8. That interest at the rate of 8 per
cent. per annum be charged on
each instalment not punctually
paid, and be paid with each such
instalment.

9. That all moneys received from
premium on the said New Shares
be added to the Starting Reserve
Fund.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. STEPHEN,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, April 28, 1921.

INTIMATIONS.

EX SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING convened by H. E.
The General Officer Commanding,
Sir G. M. KIRKPATRICK, K. C. B.,
K. C. S. I. in the R. A. THEATRE,
Hongkong, at 5.30 p.m. on THURSDAY,
April 21st, 1921, it was unanimously
decided to form an Ex Service Association
in Hongkong and China under the
title of—

"THE BRITISH LEGION"
Hongkong & China Branch.

A pamphlet setting out the objects of
the Legion and forms of application for
Membership and Associate Membership
may be had on application to the
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
"BRITISH LEGION,"
14, Pedder Street,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 11, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY—WHIT MONDAY

A DINNER DANCE will be held on
MONDAY, the 16th May, 1921.
Hongkong, May 11, 1921.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

May 9th, 1921.

Butcher Meat.

Seal Butcher, Mol Liao Pa .. lb. 20
Prime Cut 21
Canned, Ham Nip Yek .. 22
Roast, Shin .. 20
Brast, Nip Yek .. 16
Scap, Tong Yek .. 16
Steak, Nip Yek Pa .. 20
Steak Sirlon, Nip Yek .. 20
Sausages, Nip Yek .. 25
Sallock's Brast, Nip Yek .. 20

Tongue, Nip Yek .. 20
Tongue, Nip Yek .. 20
Head, Nip Yek .. 20
Heart, Nip Yek .. 12
Hump, Nip Yek .. 12
Pork, Nip Yek .. 12
Kidney, Nip Yek .. 12
Liver, Nip Yek .. 12
Tripe, Nip Yek .. 12
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INTIMATIONS.

EX SERVICE ASSOCIATION.

A MEETING convened by H. E.
The General Officer Commanding,
Sir G. M. KIRKPATRICK, K. C. B.,
K. C. S. I. in the R. A. THEATRE,
Hongkong, at 5.30 p.m. on THURSDAY,
April 21st, 1921, it was unanimously
decided to form an Ex Service Association
in Hongkong and China under the
title of—

"THE BRITISH LEGION"
Hongkong & China Branch.

A pamphlet setting out the objects of
the Legion and forms of application for
Membership and Associate Membership
may be had on application to the
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer,
"BRITISH LEGION,"
14, Pedder Street,
Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 11, 1921.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

BANK HOLIDAY—WHIT MONDAY

A DINNER DANCE will be held on
MONDAY, the 16th May, 1921.
Hongkong, May 11, 1921.

MARKET PRODUCE IN HONGKONG.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

May 9th, 1921.

Butcher Meat.

Seal Butcher, Mol Liao Pa .. lb. 20
Prime Cut 21
Canned, Ham Nip Yek .. 22
Roast, Shin .. 20
Brast, Nip Yek .. 16
Scap, Tong Yek .. 16
Steak, Nip Yek Pa .. 20
Steak Sirlon, Nip Yek .. 20
Sausages, Nip Yek .. 25
Sallock's Brast, Nip Yek .. 20

Tongue, Nip Yek .. 20
Tongue, Nip Yek .. 20
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Heart, Nip Yek .. 12
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Tripe, Nip Yek .. 12
Tongue, Nip Yek .. 20

Head

Finest London Gin

BURNETT'S

FINE DRY,
FINE OLD TOM.

Sole Agents:

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

Telephone No. 816.

WM. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

We have just received a very fine selection

SEAMLESS CARPET
SQUARES

in a wide range of Colorings suitable for every purpose,

ALSO

BRUSSELS and AXMINSTER
CARPET and BORDER

which can be made up to any size or shape.

A large selection of reversible Rugs and
Slack Mohair Rugs,
due shortly.

CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in
condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor
Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save
you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

For particulars apply to

E. MOW FUNG,
F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
60, Des Vaux Road Central.

BIRTH.

MOODIE—On May 6, 1921, at
Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T.
Moodie, a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DE JAURIAS—ANTIPIENKO—On
May 6, 1921, at Shanghai,
China, R. Aubin de Jaurias to
Lydia Antipienko.

DEATHS.

JACKSON—On May 7, 1921, at
Shanghai, William Sanford Jack-
son, aged 64 years.DE SOUZA—On May 8, 1921, at
Shanghai, Mrs. Maria Rozario
Souza, nee Remedios de Souza,
aged 43 years, beloved wife of
R. M. de Souza and mother of
three sons resident in Hongkong
and one daughter resident in
Shanghai.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE"
THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1921.

RENT RESTRICTION.

We already have rent restriction
in Hongkong, in the case of houses
erected with Government money loan-
ed for the purpose. The principle
is therefore admitted. The Governor
some time ago publicly announced
that in certain circumstances he would
give us a law restricting rents to a
fair standard. The time has come to
ascertain whether or not those cir-
cumstances are already with us. A
correspondent mooted the topic for
us in yesterday's *China Mail*, and
advanced arguments in favour of
rent restriction. The public meeting
last night discussed the newincrease in the house tax. It is regrettable that none of the
speakers at last night's meeting called
to protest against the house tax, re-
ferred to the advisability of rent re-
striction as an immediate palliative.
Constitutional reform is a long way
off, and meanwhile the people suffer.
We all suffer, because the housing con-
dition of the poorer classes must, as
Mr. McGuigan pointed out, force upon
us diseases and epidemics from which
otherwise we should be free. It
would be something to the good if
the Government would make an im-
mediate regulation that the land-
lords shall not increase rents by more
than the amount of the new tax. It
should be easily possible for a
Government which in various ways
infringes our British freedoms to
hasten the process without a
cumbersome ordinance. First
of all it should prove its
good faith in this matter.
His Excellency should make haste to
recant his now famous doubt that
there is any housing shortage, and
deliver over to us for lynching pur-
poses the liar or liars who told him
that. It must recognize that though
there are genuine economic reasons
for a certain rise of rents here, a
good proportion of the rise is due to
artificial causes, gambling and specu-
lation, and the unchecked rapacity of
get-rich-quick sharks. An emergency
ordinance would not be out of place.
Rent restriction is a matter of urgency,
for the still swelling demands of land-
lords and lodging letters must force
up wages to a point where, as at home
last year, production ceases to pay.
It is notorious that Hongkong
landlords shift the burden of such
taxes on to their tenants. If that
were all they did, if they were satis-
fied to make the tenants pay the bare
tax, there would be less grumbling.
But they are not. They usually manage
an extra profit on the Government im-
position, by charging extra rent in
amounts that more than cover the tax.
When rents are already unbearablyhigh, as they are, these impositions,
even when small, are the more bitterly
resented. Every extra fraction of a
dollar unnecessarily added is the pro-
verbial "last straw." They are, how-
ever, commonly not small, but serious
enough to amount to a grave
"squeeze." In one case reported to
us, and supported by documentary
evidence, a Kowloon landlord, giving
the new tax as his reason for raising
the rent, coolly proposes to take an
extra profit of four dollars a month on
the new tax. We recommended the
aggravated tenant in that case to
lay the facts before the Govern-
ment, for their information, con-
sideration, and necessary action.
If such cases were uncommon we could
understand the Government's pro-
crastination. It seems to shrink from
intervention in this matter, though it
barges in fast enough in others where
more deliberation would be wise.
They are not rare. It is not likely
that all the aggrieved tenants in Hong-
kong tell their troubles to the *China
Mail*, yet we have listened to so many
that we are convinced there is enough
of this grasping grab, squeeze, and
profiteering to warrant, and necessitate,
official restriction of rent charges.
We trust that His Excellency The
Governor, just returned to the Colony,
may be induced to regard this matter
as one demanding the first claim on
his attention.

ABOUT THE ASHES.

The decisive character of their
victory over Surrey—traditionally
one of the most formidable of the
County cricket teams—makes it
evident that the transference of the
reputable Australians to the old
country has been marked by no per-
ceptible loss of form. Rather does
it appear that they have benefited by
the change and that the Home defend-
ers will only be able to turn the tables
by concentrating every effort upon
the task of putting a super-energetic
wag into the lamentably inert batting
tail that spelled defeat for them in
the Antipodes.When the Englishmen went out to
Australia they were thought to con-
stitute the strongest batting team that
the old country had produced but
even then it was obvious that there
was a definite causal appendage.
Therein it would seem, lies the
difference between the English side
and the Australians who suffer from no
such handicap but can bat, and bat
well, right down the eleventh man in
the team. The visiting batsmen are a
varied lot. They range from the
brilliant Macartney to the sound and
steady Collins and the seemingly im-
penetrable Kellaway. Then there are
the two slashing left-handers, Barclay
and Gregory, both of whom have a re-
putation for fierce hitting. The men
from down under are capable fielders
and it appears likely that if
there be any chink in the Australian
armour it will be found to exist in re-
gard to their bowling. Gregory, a
wonderful all round player, is a first
class bowler with a fast, well pitched
ball that proves highly dangerous.
Maitley trundles a difficult sort of
googly. Armstrong, the Australian
to be skippier, is also a circumstance
to be reckoned with and his per-
formance against Surrey, when he
captured 12 wickets at the small cost
of 77 runs disclosed him to be at the
top of his bowling form. Apart,
however, from the triumvirate referred
to the Australian bowling, on an
ordinary wicket, is not likely to reach
the brilliant standard of their batting.
P. F. Warner is a cricketering author-
ity whose opinion on the subject of the
Home team's chances of recovering the
Ashes is worth quoting. In the
course of an interesting article which
appeared recently in the *Times*
he says: "We shall have to try and
find another Barnes. Our present
hard wicket bowling is by no means
strong enough. On a soft wicket
Rhodes and Woolley would get any
side out for less than 100 runs. The
Australian soft wicket bowling is rather
an unknown quantity. According to
some critics it was very bad indeed
during the second second test match
(in Australia) but we cannot really
judge until we see them on a charac-
teristic sun-baked English wicket.
I would sooner see the test matches
played on hard wickets throughout
and I do not think that England
would disgrace herself."Despite the very despondent com-
ments that have been written about
English cricket there will be many
to agree with Mr. Warner that there
is really no need for us to get upset
about it. "It is not the first time
that England has been beaten by
Australia," "Plum" points out "and it
is my view that England's defeat
will give a great fillip to interna-
tional cricket, and especially to the
series of test matches against Aus-
tralia which is to be played in this
country in a few months' time."Any rate whatever may be the
result of the test matches shortly
to begin it is certain that the progress
of the test matches will be watched
with an interest that will be no less
keen in the case of us who are de-
pendent for our news upon the
vagaries of friend Beuter than ifwill be on the part of those many
thousands of favoured mortals who
will push their eager way through
the turnstiles at Lord's or the Oval.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Two fatal cases of small-pox,
both Chinese, were reported yesterday.Mr. John Robertson of the a.s.
"Chin Sang" has passed his ex-
amination as second class engineer.Among the passengers who
arrived by the C.P.O.S. "Empress of
Japan" this morning was Sir Ellis
Kadoorie.For allowing his pony to run
about on Kennedy Road unattended,
a Chinese summoned before Magis-
trate Lindsell this morning by Sergt.
Elson, was fined \$5.Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Duff,
K.C.B. left Shanghai on Monday
on board H.M.S. "Alacrity" for Weihai-
wei. H.M.S. "Carfax" also sailed for
the same destination.For failing to notify her aunt of
her marriage a young bride in
Pootung was beaten to death by the
former, states the Chinese press.
The aunt is now under arrest.Passengers by the C.P.O.S.
"Empress of Japan" which arrived
here this morning included subjects of
the following countries—America,
Britain, China, Brazil, France, Hol-
land, Japan, and Malaya.We are asked to state that the
Raffle for the late Mr. Vanstone's
Piano and Gramophone resulted as
follows—1st Prize (Piano), C.
Sterling, ticket 260; 2nd Prize
(Gramophone and 50 Records), W.
Ward, ticket 201.The Chinese press states that
the Peking Government is preparing
a memorandum of the losses sustain-
ed by Chinese merchants through
depreciation in the value of roubles.
When this has been prepared a bill
will be submitted to the Russian
Government for recovery of the same.There are 353 companies regis-
tered in the Straits, a hundred and six
of them relating to planting and 12 to
mining. Forty-six companies were
registered in Singapore in 1920 with
a nominal capital of \$68 millions and
27 in Penang with a nominal capital
of seventeen millions.Peking reports state that a loan
for \$5,000,000 is being negotiated by
the Peking Government who offer
the Kiangnan Dock & Engineering
Works as security. \$2,000,000 will
be used as the Ministry of Navy's
share, \$2,000,000 for the payment of
salaries due to the men of the navy,
and \$1,000,000 as a capital for the
Fisheries Bank.Wit and skill combined to an
admirable degree give a grace and
finish to the performances of the
"Merry Wizard," Mr. Percy Abbott,
and his charming partner, Miss
Mildred Sydney, who are at present
appearing with great success at
different clubs and entertainments in
the Colony. This talented couple
leave shortly for Shanghai and are
assured of a warm welcome on their
return to Hongkong.A Chinese woman living in
Hongkong, was yesterday the victim
of an old confidence trick played on
her by two men whom she met op-
posite the Po Hing Theatre in Gas-
coigne Road. The men who, claimed
to be strangers, asked her to change
a roll of "notes" for them, and per-
suaded her to part with a pair of
gold mounted rattan bangles and two
rings, valued at \$37, as security.
Not until she reached the money
changers did she discover the fraud.The Marconi International Mari-
time Communication Company have
issued the following circular to their
operators and shipmasters are earnest-
ly requested to co-operate. Operators
employed on board ships trading to
the Far East will note that arrange-
ments have been made to transmit
from the Cape d'Aguilar (Hongkong)
Radiotelegraph Station to ships at
sea a summary of meteorological
conditions and weather forecasts. In re-
turn ships will forward meteorological
observations through the Cape d'Aguilar
Station to the Royal Observatory,
Hongkong.

SPECIAL CABLES.

SHANGHAI COUNCIL.

CHINESE ADVISORY
COMMITTEE.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, May 12.
The Chinese advisory committee
attended for the first time a meeting
of the Municipal Council. They were
heavily welcomed and invited to co-
operate in affairs affecting the
Chinese.

A MEMORABLE VISIT.

[China Mail Special.]

SHANGHAI, May 12.
Sir Belby Alston on Wednesday
departed for Peking after a memo-
rable visit.

STRAITS STRIKE ENDS.

[China Mail Special.]

SINGAPORE, May 12.
The local fitters' strike is ending.
A number of fitters returned to work
at the Harbour Board today.

NEW STEAMER.

LAUNCHED AT KOWLOON.

INTERESTING CEREMONY.

A successful launch of a new
steamer took place this morning from
the shipbuilding ways of the Hong-
kong and Whampoa Dock Co.'s
premises at Kowloon Docks.The vessel, a sister ship to the
"Hektor" which was launched last
February, has been built to the order
of Messrs. Brunsgaard Klosterud
and Co. of Drammen, Norway, and
under the supervision of their Super-
intendent, Captain Ivar Siveland.The launching ceremony was
gracefully performed by Mrs. R. M.
Dyer, the wife of the Chief Manager
of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock
Co., Ltd., the vessel being christened
"Hellen" as she left the ways.After the ceremony the company
adjourned to the offices of the Com-
pany where the usual toasts were
bounced.The principal dimensions are as
follows, viz:—
Length between perpendiculars
400 feet, breadth moulded 52 feet,
depth moulded to Upper Deck 31
feet, between decks 8 feet, erections
7 feet 6 inches.A total deadweight of 8,250 tons
will be carried on a mean draft of
25 feet 6 inches, the speed loaded
being eleven knots per hour.Propelling machinery constructed
by the builders is amid-
ships and of 3,100 indicated horse
power, consisting of one set of triple
expansion surface-condensing en-
gines having cylinders 27-44-73 inches
diameter x 45 inches stroke, steam at
180 lbs. working pressure under
forced draught being supplied by
three cylindrical return-tube boilers
of 15 feet 6 inches diameter x 11 feet 6
inches long.The engine and boiler room outfit
includes a Weir's D.C. heater and
Weir's main feed pump, independent
centrifugal circulating pump, also
general service, ballast, and win-
dlass condenser pumps.Unusual in cargo steamers is the
See's Ash Ejector and Ash Ejector
pump installed for disposal of ashes
from the stokehold.The coal bunkers are of large
capacity, and provision has been
made for carrying oil fuel throughout
the double bottom in accordance
with Lloyd's requirements, the vessel
having been specially surveyed during
construction by Messrs. Gardiner and
Morrison, local representatives for
Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE RATES QUESTION.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Dear Sir,—I had intended at the
Public Meeting yesterday to point
out why it was thought necessary to
proceed by way of Public Meeting
instead of by Public Petition.The reason was that, as the pro-
posed increase of Rates is to take
effect on July 1, the adoption of a
speedy method of procedure was
essential.Thanking you in anticipation for
inserting this explanation.

I am, Yours faithfully,

H. E. POLLOCK.

Hongkong, May 12, 1921.

OUR GOVERNOR RETURNS.

His Excellency the Governor
(Sir R. E. Stubbs K.C.M.G.), accom-
panied by Capt. E. G. Warner (private
secretary) and Mr. R. D. Burlingham
(A.D.C.) returned to Hongkong from
the North by the s.s. "Empress of
Asia" this morning. On arrival
His Excellency was met unofficially
by H.E. the Officer Administering
the Government (Hon. Dr. Claud
Severn C.M.G.)

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

ASSOCIATION CALLS PUBLIC MEETING.

DEMAND FOR AN UNOFFICIAL MAJOR TY.

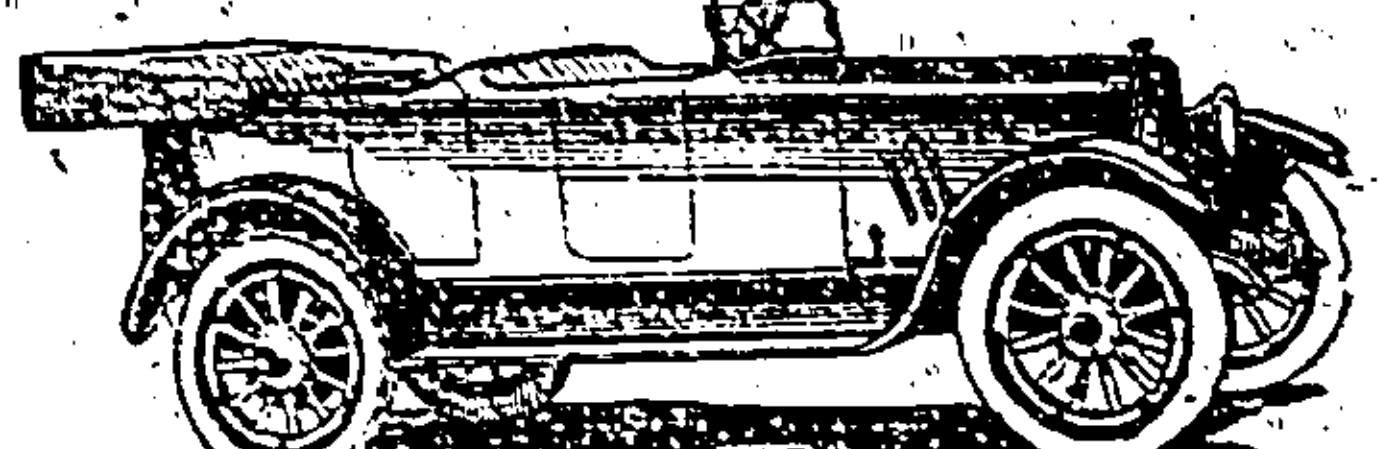
PETITION TO BE PRESENTED TO HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Following the public meeting at the
Theatre Royal, convened jointly by the
Constitutional Reform Association and
the Kowloon Ratepayers' Association to
protest against the recent decision of the
Government to increase the rates, the
Constitutional Reform Association of
Hongkong held its fourth annual general
meeting last evening in the Theatre, and
the Chairman (the Hon. Mr. Pollock,
K.C.) gave an invitation to all interested
in Constitutional Reform to remain while
the resolution which were on the agenda
on this subject were being discussed. A
considerable number of people did so and
withdrew later when the usual routine
business of the annual meeting came to
be transacted by members of the Associa-
tion.The following resolutions were on the
agenda for consideration:—
(1) That all the non-Chinese members of
the Legislative Council be elected.
(2) That a larger electoral body be
adopted in the case of all such non-
Chinese members, with the exception
of the Representative of the Hongkong
General Chamber of Commerce.(3) That there be an Unofficial majority
on the Legislative Council with such
safeguards as are provided in the
Constitution of Ceylon.
(4) That a petition be sent to the House
of Commons asking for the support
of the Members in securing the
above change in the Legislative
Council.THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.
The CHAIRMAN, in moving the resolu-
tions before the meeting said as to the
first one, that all non-Chinese members
of the Legislative Council be elected,
that the system of nomination was a
survival from antiquity and not com-
mon with the present age. "I do not
want to cast any reflections," continued
Mr. Pollock, "upon the gentlemen who
have been nominated by the Government
to the Legislative Council from time to
time—I am not considering individuals
but the system. The second point I wish
to make is that a larger electoral body
should be adopted in the case of all such
non-Chinese members with the exception
of the representative of the Hongkong
General Chamber of Commerce. Objection
was taken just now to that exception but in
a business community like this, which
exists by reason of trade and of which
trade and shipping are the life-blood,
the Committee, upon careful considera-
tion, thought it important that the repre-
sentative of the Chamber should be re-
tained in order that the views of the
Chamber upon commerce and shipping
should be represented in the Council. I
think there is such a representative in
the case of the Straits Settlements."The third resolution is that there be
an unofficial majority on the Legisla-
tive Council with such safeguards as are
provided in the constitution of Ceylon.
There are some people in the Colony who
are rather inclined to lose heart on this
matter but if they will look round they
will see indications that there is no reason
for that, but on the contrary every
reason for feeling encouraged. When I
say that I do not mean in respect of
the way we have been dealt with by the
Government of the Colony in having our
resolutions turned down without a single
reason being given for refusing any
measure of constitutional reform. I will
invite you, if you are inclined to de-
spair, to look at what has been done
in the sister Eastern Colonies. The
Governments of Ceylon and the Straits Settle-
ments (applause). In Ceylon, only last
year, they obtained a constitution giving
an unofficial majority on the Council
of 23 to 14 and that constitution was
given and made effective. In every case,
the votes of the unofficial members were
to prevail, except when the Government
certified that it was contrary to the in-
terests of the Colony that a particular
resolution should be passed or rejected.
In that case the Governor can declare
that only the official votes will count and
can declare a resolution either passed
or rejected by the official votes alone.
That, again, is subject to the safeguard
that where the Governor takes that
unusual course he has to report the mat-
ter forthwith to the Secretary of State
for the Colonies. That is the kind of
safeguard we refer to when, in the
third resolution, we ask that there be
an unofficial majority on the Legislative
Council with such safeguards as are
provided by the constitution of Ceylon.
We do not see why we should not be
treated with the same trust and confi-
dence in this matter as the colony of
Ceylon; we claim to be equally loyal; we
claim that in the great sentiment, "The
Colony bore our fair share in men,
money, and every kind of effort in the
great struggle" (applause). We think
most emphatically that we should not be
treated differently from Ceylon."In confirmation of his reference to
Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements as
sister colonies of Hongkong, Mr. Pollock
said that a few years ago they were all
three dealt with in the same de-
partment of the Colonial Office—he did
not know whether that was still the case,
but he believed it was. At all events,
they were closely connected in a matter
of promotion of officials. A former
Governor of Hongkong became the
Governor of Ceylon; the present Gov-
ernor, Sir Edward Stubbs, came here from
the Colonial Secretaryship of Ceylon. Sir
John Bucknill, formerly Attorney-General
of Hongkong, went to the Straits Settle-
ments to be Chief Justice, and from the
Straits Settlements this Colony received
as Colonial Secretary, the gentleman now
Administering the Government, the Hon.
Mr. Claud Severn."To pass on to the Straits Settlements,
a few months ago a committee was
appointed by the Straits Government,
voluntarily, and that committee—of whom
one of the members was the Attorney-
General—unanimously recommended that
there should be an unofficial majority on
the Council there. I would like to read
you a few of the observations made in
the report in support of that recom-
mendation:—Referring to the Legislative
Council of the Straits Settlements they
say:—"There is a sense of uneasiness about
its debates."
"The shadow of the official majority
hangs over its proceedings. There is
in fact no debate; it serves mainly as
an opportunity for the airing of in-official views to which attention may or
may not be paid at the discretion of the
Government. The real work of the un-
officials lies outside the Council as
unofficial advisers to the Government,
and of this the public knows nothing.
Its ostensible function as a delibera-
tive assembly is merely one of form and
not of substance."
They go on to say:"Secondly, we are of opinion that it
does not arouse public interest and
inspire confidence. The main reasons
for this we consider to be (a) that the
population has no voice in the appoint-
ment of its members, (b) that the
unofficial membership is not able to
keep in touch with the views of certain
sections of the population, (c) the Coun-
cil procedure with an official majority
results in the identification of the offi-
cial members with the Government
rather than with the public. We con-
sider that the first step in inducing
public interest in the proceedings of the
Council is that the official majority
should be abandoned."I think that report is a very striking
confirmation of our hopes, which are that
we shall also obtain, in due course, an
unofficial majority in this Colony be-
cause we have Ceylon with an unofficial
majority already obtained and a com-
mittee recommending one in the Straits
Settlements. Therefore I see no reason
why Hongkong need despair. In the
official mind at home these three Eastern
colonies are considered to be more or
less on one plan; and who should the
solitary exception to a general rule be
made in the case of the loyal inhabitants
of Hongkong?The fourth resolution is that a petition
be sent to the House of Commons asking
for support in securing these changes in
the Legislative Council. We are practi-
cally driven to this course. We have
received replies from two different Secre-
taries of State, one in answer to the peti-
tion of 1916 and the other to resolutions
passed in January, 1919, at a public meet-
ing. In neither of these replies has
there been vouchsafed to us a single re-
ason for not granting a measure of con-
stitutional reform. I tried recently in
the Legislative Council to elicit whether
that could really be so that the
Secretary of State for the Colonies had
given no reason in his despatch, and the
answer was that he had given none.
Under these circumstances we propose to
revert to the procedure of 1894 when a
petition was sent to the House of Com-
mons asking for a more representative
form of Government, and it is our hope
that this petition will be widely signed
in the Colony, not only by members of
the Association but by all those who feel
that the cause we are trying to forward
is worthy of support. (Applause.)
I believe this question is sometimes side-
tracked by people who say, "What do you
want with an unofficial majority on the
Legislative Council? don't you go
for a municipal council?" One reason
is that the Legislative Council in Hong-
kong is to a very great extent a munici-
pal council and performs those functions
in a large measure. The way in which
public works expenditure on municipal
matters has risen in the last year
or two is astonishing. In 1920 (Mr.
Pollock remarked) expenditure for public
works extraordinary was only 23 millions
out of 144 millions. For 1921, the ex-
penditure under this head was nearly
5 millions out of 14 millions, so that ex-
penditure on public works has nearly
doubled. But to this must be added
\$300,000, personal emoluments, and
\$340,000 for public works recurrently; also
over half-a-million dollars voted for the
Sanitary Department which might be
considered a municipal department. Thus,
5 millions out of 14 millions, or
50 per cent. of the revenue for 1921 were
spent on the P.W.D. (and the Sanitary
Department. He did not think those who
suggested that the Council had nothing
to do with municipal matters, and that
the Association ought not to move for a
reform of the Council, but for a municipal
council, had made out a good case.—
(Applause.)

MR. C. G. ALABASTER.

Mr. C. G. ALABASTER, O.B.E., said:
Gentlemen,—It gives me great plea-
sure to second these resolutions. They
are simpler than the resolutions of
two years ago and for that very
reason I think they will make a
greater appeal to that great sense
of right which lies at the basis
of all loyal sentiment. The resolutions
of two years ago were complicated
too much machinery. They pointed out
a road, not necessarily the right road,
but still a road by which our constitu-
tion could have a little democracy
knocked into it. In these resolutions
we point to the principle, and leave the
road to be found by those at home who
say that they are not convinced that
any change is desirable. The principles
for which we are working are wider re-
presentation of the people and repre-
sentation by their elected representatives in
a majority. (Without a majority their
voice is ineffectual, as Mr. McGuigan
pointed out earlier in the evening, and
unless elected they are not representa-
tives.) The members of this Association
are loyal to the Throne, loyal to the
Flag, and loyal to the Empire (ap-
plause)—but they are not satisfied with
the constitution which was devised in
the days when not only this section of
the Empire but the whole Empire was
in its infancy. We are not satisfied,
we cannot be satisfied, with a constitu-
tion which disenfranchises practically
every man who fought in the war. Men
in the United Kingdom who have a voice
in shaping the very destiny of the
Empire come here and find that they
are on the purely municipal matters
which come before our Legislative Coun-
cil. I go even further than the learned
member of this Association is not only pri-
vately a municipal council but is a
municipal council and nothing else, and
has not all the powers of some of the
municipal councils at home or in Shang-
hai. It cannot without authority from
home alter the emoluments of its serv-
ants or dismiss them. It cannot without
prior authority from home
impose disciplinary duties, any restric-
tions or grant any privileges to any
(Continued on Page 9)

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YESTERDAY'S PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NEXT STEP.

PUBLIC PETITION BEING PREPARED.

Asked by a *China Mail* reporter this morning if he would indicate what steps were being taken to give effect to the resolutions carried at yesterday's public meetings the Chairman of the Constitutional Reform Association (Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.) said that the protest against the proposed increase in house rates would be transmitted to the Government without delay. Questioned in regard to the proposed petition to the House of Commons on the subject of constitutional reform, Mr. Pollock said that the committee of the C.R.A. would commence at once upon the work of drafting the document which would afterwards be circulated for public signature.

\$5,000 FINE.

AND SIX MONTHS' JAIL.

POSSESSION OF OPIUM.

Two Chinese were this morning charged before Magistrate Orme, at the instance of Sub-Inspector Willis, of No. 7, Police Station, with the unlawful possession on the first floor of No. 2, Maitland Street, West Point, of 96 6 tials of prepared non-Government opium, and 120 tials of raw opium.

The first man admitted ownership of all the drug, while Mr. R. E. Webster who appeared for the second man denied all knowledge of the drug. Mr. Webster said that both men lived on the same floor, but his client, a fishmonger, went to work early in the morning and returned home late at night and did not know what happened during his absence.

After hearing the evidence the Magistrate discharged the second man and sentenced the first to six months' hard labour, \$5,000 fine, or, in default, a further six months.

The body of the Chinese youth who was carried out to sea by the flood near the Tai Koo Sugar Refinery, at Quarry Bay, on Monday afternoon was washed ashore yesterday about 30 yards away from the spot where he fell in.

On Tuesday morning while a boat was at anchor in Kweichung Creek, Chinwan, the mast rope suddenly gave way and the sail collapsed. A *foki*, who was rendered unconscious, fell into the harbour and sank immediately. A dinghy was lowered but all efforts to recover the body failed.

Captain W. H. Calhoun, A.M., R.N., is to act as Master Attendant, and Lieutenant Commander C. A. Peal, R.N.R., as Deputy Master Attendant, Straits Settlements. Lieutenant C. J. Wilson is to act as Deputy Registrar of Shipping and Observer for Time Balls.

Having carefully made his plans before-hand a man yesterday entered a shop in Queen's Road Central and purchased seven dozen cotton singlets. When told that the singlets cost \$150, he said that he had not brought enough money, and asked that a *foki* be allowed to accompany him with the singlets to a house in Wing Lok Street there to collect the money. The shop assistant carrying the purchase followed the man through several dark lanes until suddenly two or three men snatched the bundle and ran away. The supposed customer also made off.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From EUROPE and STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"SHIDZUOKA MARU."

Having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the HONGKONG and KOWLOON WHARF AND GODOWNS Co.'s Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 19th May, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignee's and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the date of arrival of the goods, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, May 12, 1921.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY.

THIS DEPARTMENT will be open for all purposes till Noon on MONDAY, the 16th May. Licensed Warehousemen will be entirely closed on that day.

N. L. SMITH, Superintendent, Imports and Exports, Hongkong, May 11th, 1921.

BANK HOLIDAYS.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1912, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, 16th instant.

Hongkong, May 11, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

From NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KATUNA"

having arrived, Consignees of cargo are informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No claim will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after May 19th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before 2nd May, 1921, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

THE BANK LINE LIMITED.

General Agents.

Hongkong, May 12, 1921.

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, sent for insertion in the news columns of the *China Mail*, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

NOW IS THE TIME.

FOR rheumatism you will find nothing better than Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Now is the time to get rid of it. Try this liniment and see how quickly it will relieve the pain and soreness. For sale by all Chemists and Store-keepers.

Those who deal with us may be assured of the following advantages.

FRESH STOCK.

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THE FINEST OF ITS KIND

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One-pound Packets from Store-keepers,

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Or from

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RAIN COATS

in all weights for

LADIES & GENTS.

"THE REGENT"

RAGLAN

RAINCOAT

\$38.00

ALL SIZES.

DOUBLE-PROOF

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WATER PROOFS

WEIGHT ONLY 20 oz.

\$35.00 each.

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NEW MUSIC

TELL ME LITTLE GIPSY

MARGIE

JAPANESE SANDMAN

AVALLON

THE LOVE NEST

AT

ANDERSON'S

SALE OF

ELECTRICAL

FIXTURES

30% REDUCTION.

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HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after November 1st, 1920, until further notice we are prepared to accept orders for HOUSEHOLD COAL re-screened in Hongkong at the following prices:-

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road)...\$22.00 per ton.

" " Bowen Road and Lower Levels and Kowloon...\$21.00 per ton.

TERMS—CASH WITH ORDER

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KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION

HEAD OFFICE—TIENTSIN.

AGENTS—DODWELL & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG.

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The Perfection of over

a Century's Experience

in Gin Distilling

"BOTH BRANDS

ARE BENEFICIAL"

FINEST LONDON OLD TOM

FINEST LONDON UNSWEETENED

Price per Case 1 doz. qts. Duty Paid \$23.00

SOLE AGENTS—

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HOME ITEMS.

8 TIPPING

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMERS.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.
Sailings—To Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 8 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.
SAILINGS—
To Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 a.m. only).
From Macao—daily at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. (Sundays at 8 p.m. only).
Excursion White Sunday 15th May S.S. "SUI AN" leaves Hongkong 9 a.m. and returns from Macao 5 p.m.
Excursion White Monday 16th May S.S. "SUI AN" leaves Hongkong 9 a.m. and returns from Macao 4 p.m.

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions, or from Messrs. Trow, Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.

DODWELL & COMPANY, LTD.

Regular Sailings to

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S.S. "BOWEN CASTLE" Sailing on or about 16th May.
Via Suez or Panama Canal at Owner's Option.

LLOYD TRIESTINO

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING
FOR LEVANT, BLACK SEA & DANUBE PORTS.

PIUMI having been re-opened for traffic, cargo is also accepted for this port on through Bills of Lading.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE AND TRIESTE.
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO.

S.S. "PERSIA" Sailing on or about 19th May.

FOR SHANGHAI.

S.S. "NIPPON" Sailing on or about 16th May.
Passengers' Luggage can be insured at the office of the Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

Regular Passenger and Cargo Service to
SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
FROM
CALCUTTA & COLOMBO.

Through Bills of Lading issued from Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
ATLAS MARU Wednesday, 18th May.
BUENOS AIRES—Riade Jaxiro, Santos, Maritima, Durban & Cape Town via Singapore. Passenger Service.
CHICAGO MARU Sunday, 16th May.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
INDO MARU Sunday, 22nd May.
HAGUE MARU Wednesday, 1st June.
DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.
KISHU MARU Tuesday, 31st May.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Island.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Japan. Regular fortnightly passenger service touching at intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.
AFRICA MARU Thursday, 26th May.
NEW YORK via SUEZ Tuesday, 31st May.
NEW ORLEANS via SUEZ Tuesday, 31st May.
JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.
KALIO MARU Sunday, 16th May.
TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
SOBU MARU Thursday, 19th May.
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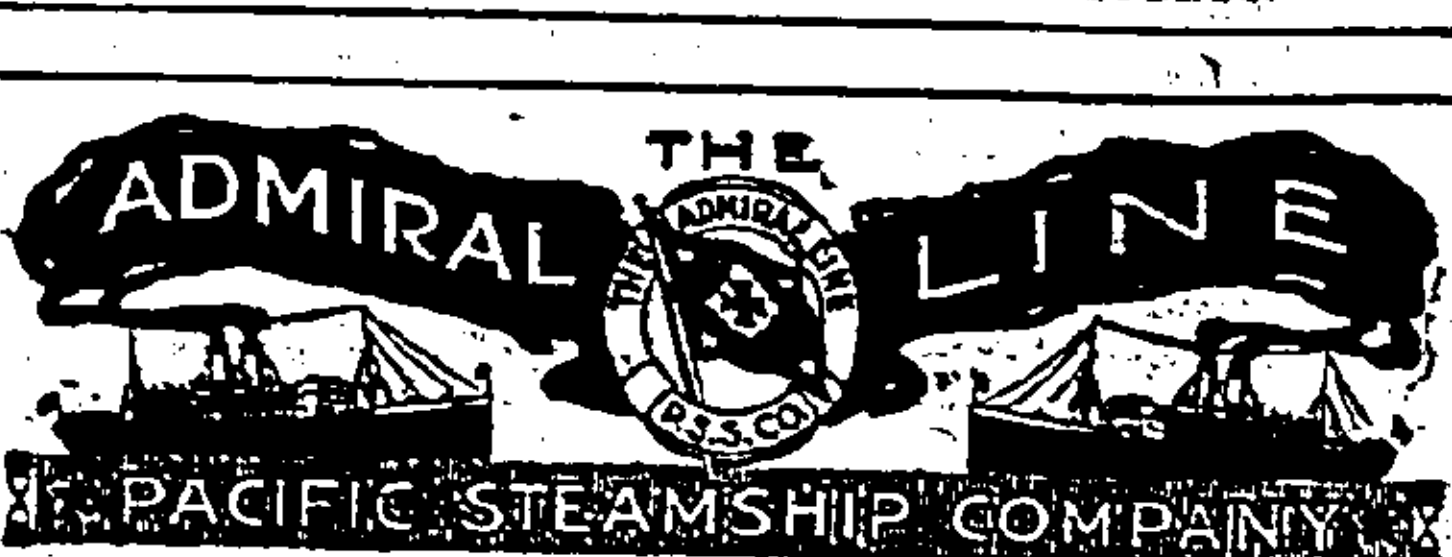
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INCREASED RATES.

(Continued from page 3.)

The CHAIRMAN: I am pleased to see that Mr. McGowan, though a member of our Association, is willing to go at least as far as the Association—in fact, he would go even further in the direction of reform than we propose to go at present. No doubt the Committee of the C.R.A. will bear in mind all suggestions received with regard to constitutional reform. Our resolutions on this question are purposely framed to embody certain general

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Per s.s. "Arratoon Apca," on Tues.

day:—Mr Moncherj, Mr Alaswood, Mr Dodd, Mr and Mrs Ferry, Mr and Mrs Kirkpatrick, Mr Illahibakah, Mr Brett, Mr and Mrs Kirkpatrick, Mr Ben On, Mr Ronaldson, Mr Webster, Captain

For U.P.O.R., "Empress of Japan" this morning:—Miss L. E. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Boech, Messrs. H. D. Campbell, H. Canak, T. Clark, H. D.

Conda, B. Ding, Mr and Mrs W. F. Forp, Miss E. Gibson, Messrs W. H. Graym, F. Hardie, H. H. Hung, Sir E. Kadocia, Messrs T. P. A. Lee, J. Lam, C. B. Maroon, C. B. W. Moore, S. Pongal, B. B. Sener, Miss E. C. Small, Messrs A. T.

on, Dr. people. system, strengthen little pure and drive and blood.

St. John, E. G. Tang, Y. Truistful, Capt.
B. J. Warner, Messrs H. P. White, P.
Burjess, Mrs and Miss Gassins, Miss C.
Bett, Mr D. Barlingham, Mr and Mrs R.
X. Ohn, Messrs W. K. Chung, W. H. E.
Oates, J. N. Davey, F. Ellis, Mr and
Mrs K. E. Fong, Messrs H. Williams, C. A.

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address
Health
H. T. Yick, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Wang,
Mr. C. W. Wei, Mr. S. T. Williamson, Mr.
and Mrs. Chong, and Mr. Paul B. Yonah.

DUBLIN TO-DAY.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCLOSURES.

Outwardly the tides of Dublin life flow much as they have always done. Grafton Street at noon is as thronged as in pre-war days with shoppers and loungers, crowds besiege the picture houses, unarmed police regulate the traffic, unarmed soldiers, with guns on their arms, promenade College Green as unconcerned as if Irish front were a newspaper invention. No visitor, however, short his stay, is likely to escape the sight of lorries packed with troops in steel helmets rumbling through the streets, or of the swiftly careered Crossley tenders, perched on which Auxiliaries, fingers on the triggers of their automatics, rake the passers-by with watchful eyes. But, except for nine o'clock curfew, a stranger, properly shepherded, might see little or nothing that would lead him to believe that the situation is worse than it was a year ago.

To Dubliners, however, the difference is startling. Little things sometimes bring it home more vividly than sensations that, in double-column headlines in the evening papers. One evening recently I was passing along Camden Street, a great popular shopping centre, when a man near me gave a strangled shriek and dropped in some kind of fit. The people close by ran to help, but when I looked up hundreds of people were stampeding wildly to cover. Nerves, of course. Yet there was some excuse for nerves. The windows of the shop into which the unfortunate man was carried were pierced with half a dozen bullet holes, the result of a volley fired a few evenings before after an attempt to bomb a military lorry. Dubliners may be jumpy, but they manage at critical junctures to adjust themselves to the situation with less fuss than one would imagine. I learned this another night on a tram which stopped suddenly with an ominous jerk. No one knew what was happening but amidst confused and threatening shouts outside a cry was suddenly heard, "They're going to fire." Instead of the shrieks that might have been expected, every man and woman in the car dropped from their seats without a word flat on the floor. Fortunately it was a false alarm. Soldiers had halted the car merely to search the passengers. I told the incident afterwards to a business man, but instead of being impressed he was critical. "You know," he said seriously, "this lying down trick isn't much good. One of my clerks, who was caught in the Terenure ambush, flung himself on the footpath. Next minute every soldier in the lorry concentrated fire on him, thinking that he was potting at them. The trouble is to know what to do." In Dublin people have learned to take it for granted that they may be fired on at any moment, and their chief concern is, as my friend put it, "to know what to do."

The hours between dusk and curfew are the most dangerous, but the day is not without its perils. At one moment one may find at one's elbow a punitiously polite agent in mufti who marmors an invitation to accompany him to the Castle. Should there be any hesitation the butt of a revolver is promptly produced as a warrant. In the Castle Yard papers are demanded, and, with an assurance that these will be examined as speedily as possible, the secret service officer disappears. Most of those who are called upon to undergo this ordeal are well aware of its real meaning. They know that the examination of papers is an excuse, and that posted behind the windows overlooking the Yard are dozens of people who were witnesses of murders, or who profess to be able to identify members of the "murder-gang." Remembering some of the evidence of identification at recent court-martial, the stoutest loyalist breathes a sigh of relief when the officer returns his papers with apologies and informs him that he is free to depart.

The most innocent behaviour may bring the unwary into the net. A well known Government official had an appointment with his wife in the centre of the city. She happened to be late, and as he stood looking into a shop window he heard a peremptory voice in his ear: "Walk in front of me, and turn into the second street on the right. Don't attempt to run. You are covered from the other side of the footpath." With a thumping heart the official obeyed. Half-way down the second street—a narrow unfrequented lane—he was ordered to halt, and turning round saw in addition to the first man three others, each with his right hand in his jacket pocket, a pose which has only one meaning in Dublin nowadays. The official was searched for arms, and then told he would be taken to the Castle for violating the military order against loitering in the streets. Luckily for him, he was able to produce a document which showed that he was in the Government service. After scrutinising this his captors agreed that it was not necessary to detain him. As he was turning back the man who had stopped him said: "If I were you I shouldn't go that way. It's pretty certain some of the other side saw you being taken here. They'll probably think, if you go back now that you gave us information." Needless to say the advice was taken. And it is a pleasant prospect for the average man that he be held up by one side and escape

arrest is equivalent in the eyes of the other to a declaration of hostility. Curfew, which was fixed first at midnight, and then two hours earlier, is now at nine o'clock. And long before the official time the streets are clear of all save those who have no objection to taking risks. The majority of the old and even the middle-aged rarely venture abroad after nightfall, except urgent business compels. Not, indeed, that they are much safer at home.

There is scarcely a street in Dublin where the inhabitants have not been roused in the small hours by the hammering of rifle butts on door panels, and peering cautiously have caught a glimpse in the glare of the searchlights of friends and neighbours carried off as prisoners. However strictly a man may have kept the letter and the spirit of the law, he has no guarantee that any night he may not be seized in bed, hustled into jail, and unless he has friends at court, held for weeks as a suspect. Not so long ago the house of an ex-officer was raided in error. The Auxiliaries routed out an old bayonet brought home as a war souvenir. Refusing to listen to explanations, the owner was put half-dressed into a "tender," driven round on a bitterly cold night, and only escaped imprisonment through the intervention of an officer who knew him. If this is the treatment meted out to ex-officers, it is not difficult to imagine what professed Republicans may expect.

There are thrills for the civilian who sits at home once curfew comes. There are still more intense thrills for the unlucky civilian who has to be abroad. That the number of such adventures is steadily diminishing need not be wondered at. Even three months ago shots at night were still a sensation; now nothing short of a volley at close quarters provokes surprise. Not all these shots are discharged at human targets. A good many rifles go off by accident in the hands of boy soldiers, and nervous patrols approaching a dark path often fire a few rounds to keep up their hearts. Apparently, there are either no penalties for wasting ammunition or any explanation is accepted by those in authority. An armoured car pulled up the other night outside a Dublin police station. An officer and sergeant entered to make enquiries, and stayed so long that the rest of the crew began to scuffle. "I'll fetch 'em out all right," said one of the men, and raising his revolver he fired three shots in the air. The policeman who related the incident told it as an excellent joke. Judging by experience, curfew patrols are usually composed of the rawest of raw recruits, who look more like schoolboys than soldiers. One bright youth, through sheer clumsiness, ripped from tail to collar with his fixed bayonet the waterproof of a journalist whose passport was being examined. To an indignant constabulary his officer replied: "If you knew this private you'd think yourself damned lucky you weren't shot."

Curfew patrols may be unpleasant to encounter, but they are angels of light compared with the unofficial people who, armed with pistols, prow about at their own sweet will during prohibited hours. Dublin is full of late, of these mystery men, tales which I flatly disbelieved until I ran into a gang myself. It was exactly like an episode in a film play. Walking along a quiet street well after midnight I saw four figures in the distance. There was the usual shout: "Halt, hands up." I stopped dead, and two crossed the street towards me, the others heading straight along to cut off my line of retreat. All were in mufti and carried revolvers in their hands. This was disconcerting enough, but as the first pair stepped into the light of a street lamp I saw that they had dark-coloured handkerchiefs wound about their faces, leaving only their eyes exposed. Before I had time to think I was gripped by each arm and swung roughly round towards the lamp behind me, with two revolvers at my head. Having scanned my features closely they asked me what I meant by being on the streets at that hour. I explained that I had a permit. The leader, a tall man who, if not a British officer, mimicked one exceedingly well, ordered me to produce it and put me through all the regular curfew questions. He handed the paper back, and after a pause one of his companions, digging the barrel of a revolver into my ribs, said: "Beat it now, run like blazes." "Shot attempting to escape" was the formula that flashed into my mind as I turned away. I didn't run; but all the way down the street I kept edging close to the wall, expecting every second to get a bullet in the back. Fortunately for me my friends were out for loot, not blood. The next day I learned that the proprietor of a shop close to where I was stopped had been routed out of bed by masked men who, under pretence of a search for arms, demanded his keys, cleaned out his safe, and departed.

My second encounter, if less spectacular, was more unnerving. I had reached my own door, and as I turned the key was congratulating myself on a safe passage, when a figure lurched out of the shadows, shouting "Pull 'em up, and come down!" At the gate I met a man in mufti, his cap pulled over his eyes and his hands in his pockets. "Where's the other fellow?" he asked. "Don't try that on!" came

STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

ARMY OFFICER EVADES DEBTS.

JUDGE'S CAUSTIC COMMENT.

There is nowadays no systematic reporting of actions in the Law Courts, and many cases of interest pass unnoticed in the London daily papers. For instance, a week or two ago Mr. Justice McCardie heard in the King's Bench an action in which the Statute of Limitations was pleaded under circumstances which deserve attention. The plaintiffs, Johnson, Limited, tailors, sued Major Herbert Stewart Phillips, 27th Light Cavalry, Indian Army, for £70, the balance of an account for goods supplied and delivered in 1910-11. It appeared that on one occasion, when pressed by the plaintiffs' solicitors for a settlement, the defendant wrote from India that he would pay when he came home, adding:—

"They must know that I, as a member of the Royal House of Stewart, would never fail to pay them."

The defendant came home, but the plaintiffs were not paid, and nothing was done in the matter during the war except that, in 1915, the plaintiffs' solicitors communicated with the defendant's sister, who, it was understood, was attending to business of his. The lady replied that she could not trace the account, and asked for particulars of it. Finding that the defendant was back in England at the end of last year, the plaintiffs issued a writ against him. He pleaded the Statute of Limitations. The plaintiffs contended that his sister's letter constituted an acknowledgment of the debt which took it out of the Statute, but Mr. Justice McCardie decided that this was not so, and, in giving judgment for the defendant, "according to law and precedent," said:—

"As a result of the defendant, an officer in His Majesty's Service, having obtained goods of considerable value from the plaintiffs and received from them every courtesy and consideration, was enabled to escape liability. The Judge's caustic comment speaks for itself. It may be added that Major Phillips lately contributed to the *Morning Post* a letter in which he advocated cleaner sport and the elimination of undesirable from racecourses."

JAPAN'S CENSUS.

NATIONALS ABROAD.

200,000 IN CHINA.

The number of Japanese residents abroad, is frequently the subject of speculation. The Tokyo Government has just published the result of its census investigations, from which it appears that those residing outside Japanese territory number, in gross total, approximately 630,000, of whom 80,000 are living in Kwangtung Province, 20,000 in Tsingtau, 3,500 in the South Sea Islands under Japanese mandate, and 550,000 in other countries. Of the six continents, Asia heads the list in the number of Japanese residents, with figures approaching 340,000, followed by North America with 140,000, Australasia with 120,000, South America with 50,000, Europe with 2,000 and Africa with only 70.

Of the Japanese population abroad, a considerable portion is formed of Koreans and Formosans, the former numbering some 130,000 and the latter 10,000. Women residents abroad are markedly outnumbered by men, the former numbering 250,000, as against 400,000 of the latter. Classified in accordance with countries, the Japanese in China number 200,000; in the United States 110,000; in Brazil 30,000; in Canada 20,000; in the Philippines 10,000 in the Straits Settlements (and F. M. S.) 11,000 and in Russia 10,000. In Italy the Japanese residents number only 34; in Spain 18, in Belgium 12 and Sweden 10.

As compared with the returns recorded some years ago the Japanese population abroad indicates a decrease by some 300,000. The decrease, however, is largely due to the withdrawal of the Korean settlers, the number of Japanese returned from abroad during the past few years scarcely exceeding 2,000.

the reply, "the fellow you've just let into the house." It is never an easy job to tell a complete stranger that good liquor has made him see double. The task becomes still more difficult when the stranger holds a pistol a couple of inches from one's waistcoat and one's mind is running on the possibility of an unsteady finger pressing by accident too heavily on the trigger. I tried to be persuasive. He made up for incoherence by his vehemence. "Between us we managed to rouse half the street. As windows opened the automatic would be waved towards them threateningly and then come back with a jerk to my waistcoat. The storm died down as suddenly as it had risen. He descended to examine my permit and professed not merely satisfaction but overflowing goodwill. "I hope you're not an annoyed old man," he said. "We have our duty to do, and by God, we're going to do it." I wasn't annoyed. I was registering a vow that while duty was being done by this "fellow" I would make it my duty to keep inside four walls during Curfew hours. "X" is the New Statesman.

LOANS TO CHINA.

FOUR-POWER AGREEMENT.

NEW FINANCIAL CORPORATION.

The Foreign Office has issued correspondence relating to the financial condition of the new financial consortium for providing China with the capital required for construction works, in which British, American, and Japanese banks are participating. A summary has already been published of the actual agreement, drawn up, in consultation with the Governments, and signed by the representatives of the various groups Oct. 15 last. The scheme originally proposed by the United States Government, whose proposals may be summarized as follows:—

1. The establishment of a private international co-operative Chinese finance in the shape of a four-power consortium, comprising Great Britain, France, the United States, and Japan, each contributing a representative bank and financial houses, to be included in the consortium.

2. The four groups to supply all Chinese Government loans, industrial as well as public, and to be a public issue, but a public issue to be operated by the Chinese Government.

3. The groups to pool their resources, and to be a public issue, but a public issue to be operated by the Chinese Government.

4. Each national group to receive the active and exclusive support of its Government in the consortium.

In May, 1919, the four banking groups met in Paris and drew up a draft of a submission to the Chinese Government. Prolonged negotiations, followed with regard to the diplomatic support to be accorded to the British group by his Majesty's Government and as to the form of the group itself. Certain claims by Japan in relation to Manchuria and Mongolia also formed part of the discussion.

These difficulties were, however, satisfactorily disposed of, and in September last the four powers in representative to the Chinese Government, a memorandum in which they defined the scope and purposes of the scheme and the manner in which it was to be operated. In this document the Ministers stated that they considered it advisable to make the consortium clear in regard to an essential which might otherwise give rise to misapprehension—namely, amount of support to be given by respective Governments to the consortium groups or to the consortium as a whole.

It is to be understood that the Governments of each of the four participating groups undertake to give complete support to their respective national group members of the consortium in operations undertaken in relation to the consortium, and to the inter-group arrangements entered into by the consortium, which arrangements are in relation to existing and future loan agreements involving the issue of scrip for the public of loans to the Chinese Government.

It is to be understood that the consortium agreement as approved by the four Governments, sets out the principle of complete equality in every respect between the parties, each of whom will take an equal share in all operations and sign all contracts and an equal share of all charges. Accordingly, preliminary advances to be borne by each of the parties in the existing agreements and all offer to the others an equal participation with itself in any future loan business falling within the scope of the agreement. Should one or more of the parties decline a participation in the existing agreements or in any future loan business the party or parties accepting participation will be free to undertake the same, but will issue on its or their markets only.

All contracts shall so far as possible be made so as not to impose joint liability on the parties, but each shall severally liquidate its own engagements or liabilities. The parties will so far as possible co-operate in the realization of the operations, but so that such realization is in whatever manner they may take place shall be for the separate benefit of each as regards their respective participations therein; and so that each shall be entitled to realize its participation in the operations only in its own market. It is understood that the issues in the

AFRICA'S TRADE.

EASTERN OFFENSIVE.

LA ANOTHER HONGKONG.

London.—It is learned here that an American commercial enterprise in the Far East will be the major movement in the world's shifting of ocean capital required for construction works, in which British, American, and Japanese banks are participating. A summary has already been published of the actual agreement, drawn up, in consultation with the Governments, and signed by the representatives of the various groups Oct. 15 last. The scheme originally proposed by the United States Government, whose proposals may be summarized as follows:—

1. The establishment of a private international co-operative Chinese finance in the shape of a four-power consortium, comprising Great Britain, France, the United States, and Japan, each contributing a representative bank and financial houses, to be included in the consortium.

2. The four groups to supply all Chinese Government loans, industrial as well as public, and to be a public issue, but a public issue to be operated by the Chinese Government.

3. The groups to pool their resources, and to be a public issue, but a public issue to be operated by the Chinese Government.

4. Each national group to receive the active and exclusive support of its Government in the consortium.

In May, 1919, the four banking groups met in Paris and drew up a draft of a submission to the Chinese Government. Prolonged negotiations, followed with regard to the diplomatic support to be accorded to the British group by his Majesty's Government and as to the form of the group itself. Certain claims by Japan in relation to Manchuria and Mongolia also formed part of the discussion.

These difficulties were, however, satisfactorily disposed of, and in September last the four powers in representative to the Chinese Government, a memorandum in which they defined the scope and purposes of the scheme and the manner in which it was to be operated. In this document the Ministers stated that they considered it advisable to make the consortium clear in regard to an essential which might otherwise give rise to misapprehension—namely, amount of support to be given by respective Governments to the consortium groups or to the consortium as a whole.

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BY WEIGHT.

AIR PASSENGER FARES.

NEW SYSTEM IN AMERICA.

On the 24-seater Lawson "air-liners," which are to fly with express mails between New York, Chicago, and other cities, it has now been decided to carry passengers, not at any fixed fee, but as so much a pound, according to their weight.

The question is also being discussed in regard to the airways between London and the Continent. Passengers, as well as officials, have raised the point. A very small, light man would be charged an extra fee for some excess baggage. Yet the total weight of himself and all his baggage was as he pointed out, less than that of a heavy fellow-traveller who paid no more than the normal fee.

If the Continental airways should follow the American lead and charge passengers, say, at the existing load-rate, a man of average weight could travel by air express from London to Paris for a fee of £7 10s. A 15-stone man would pay £10 10s, while a 20-stone traveller would find the cost of his ticket as high as £14.

At the new reduced load-rates, which are promised this season, the normal man would still further benefit. On the weight basis, he would fly between London and Paris for £4 12s. 9d. The extra space, apart from weight, that a passenger takes up must, however, be borne in mind. A 450 h.p. aeroplane which carries 2,000 lb. of goods can, for example, only find space for about 1,200 lb. of weight when it is represented by passengers. An extra percentage will therefore have to be charged for this air and chair space.

SUPERSTITIONS.

OWLS.

An owl's hooting at night is a very unlucky omen—in some sections it is believed to portend death in the family. This superstition is so universal, existing not only among civilized races but among the aborigines of Australia and among the American Indians, that its origin, like that pertaining to the crow, must be looked for in the depressing effect which the bird of night with its lugubrious voice produced upon primitive man.

The owl, it is true, in the classic period, was assigned as the bird of Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, because the creature has a wise look. But it never lost its sinister significance for the proletariat which is not to be wondered at when we consider that, in addition to its uncanny appearance and doleful hoot he is a voracious bird of prey and that small birds and squirrels instinctively attack him when he is caught during the hours of darkness.

The American Indian stops where he hears an owl hoot, in India a hut upon which an owl alights is torn down. The Australians of native race say that he "smells death," visits the neighbourhood of the dying and is an agent of the Spirit of Evil. In Europe and America, an owl hooting near a farm house casts a presage of death or disaster into the souls of its inhabitants. And all this because of the impression the owl's appearance, habits and doleful cry made and make upon the primitive mind. He looks, acts and cries continuously, therefore he possesses disaster.

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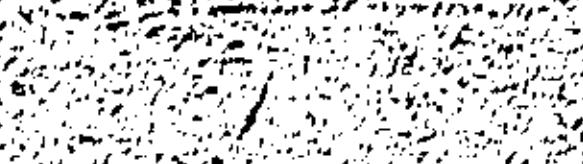


Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agaricus bisporus* spores on the growth of *Agaricus bisporus* on the substrate. The concentration of the spores was 10⁴ spores/g substrate (a), 10⁵ spores/g substrate (b), 10⁶ spores/g substrate (c), 10⁷ spores/g substrate (d), 10⁸ spores/g substrate (e), 10⁹ spores/g substrate (f), 10¹⁰ spores/g substrate (g), 10¹¹ spores/g substrate (h), 10¹² spores/g substrate (i), 10¹³ spores/g substrate (j), 10¹⁴ spores/g substrate (k), 10¹⁵ spores/g substrate (l).

Figure 1. Aerial photograph of the study area. The area is divided into four quadrants by a north-south line and an east-west line. The area is divided into four quadrants by a north-south line and an east-west line. The area is divided into four quadrants by a north-south line and an east-west line.

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

SILESIAN SITUATION GRAVE.**GERMAN FORCE OF SEVERAL THOUSANDS ASSEMBLES.**

A SERIOUS DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, May 11.

It is authoritatively stated in London that the Polish insurgents in Silesia number 60,000. Besides the Pless and Rybnik districts they are established at Lubnitz and Rosenberg. The report that a German force of some thousands, including deserters from the Reichswehr, is assembling near Rosenberg is regarded as a serious development. It is recognised that the Germans have hitherto shown the greatest self-restraint but the good impression their attitude has made in authoritative British circles would be neutralised by an attempt to appeal to force. A very serious view is taken of the attitude of the Warsaw Government and recent happenings are strengthening the conviction that the extreme gravity of the position is imperfectly appreciated at Warsaw.

A SERIOUS FEATURE.

LONDON, May 11.

A serious feature of the Silesian revolt is the possibility of allied differences. There is little doubt that Korfanty's adventure was planned and carried out under the blessing, if not with the connivance, of the Polish Government which was disappointed with the result of the plebiscite and feared a partition which would give Germany her fair share of the coalfields. There is already talk of resignation of the Italian and British members of the plebiscite commission owing to the attitude of the French troops who have received the insurgents in a friendly fashion, leaving the Italians and British to bear the whole brunt of the trouble.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

A STRING OF QUESTIONS IN THE COMMONS.

MATTER FOR IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons Mr. Neil Maclean asked whether the Government intended to renew the Anglo-Japanese Treaty; whether the terms of the Treaty would be submitted to the House of Commons for ratification; whether the Government would insist on Japan recognising her obligations to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of Korea and China; whether restoration would be made of Korea's national institutions; and whether the cancellation of the Chinese and Japanese treaty resulting in Japan's ultimatum to China in May of 1915 would be made conditions of the Treaty.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that the question of renewal of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance would be considered at the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial Cabinet. He was unable at present to make a statement on the matter.

Commander Kenworthy: Will there be an opportunity for discussion in the House of Commons before final ratification?

Mr. Austen Chamberlain replied that he could not make pledges hampering the treaty powers of the Crown but the Government would give information to the House of Commons as soon as it properly could.

EXPORT CREDITS SCHEME.

[QUESTION OF EXTENSION TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS.]

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons, Major Sir P. Lloyd Greame asked Mr. F. At Macquisten to repeat his question after Whitson whether the Government intended to extend the export credit scheme for Europe to the British possessions, particularly India, the Far East, British East Africa, and Australasia. Mr. Macquisten also asked the Government to consult the banks established in London with branches overseas before committing itself in order to avoid heavy losses to merchants and the Government.

DAMAGED INDIAN MAELS.

THE BULK ALREADY DELIVERED.

LONDON, May 11.

In the House of Commons, replying to Capt. William Shaw, Mr. Kellaway said that no delay had occurred here in dealing with the mail from India arriving in London on April 20 which was damaged by a gale in the Mediterranean. The bulk had been delivered within a couple of days but some damaged postal packets were still being forwarded from Marseilles.

THEFT OF PEARLS.

JAPANESE TRICKED.

ALLEGED THIEF CHARGED.

How a Japanese was robbed of \$1,000 worth of imitation pearls and twelve hand mirrors valued at \$1 each, was related to Magistrate Lindell to-day when a Chinese was charged with theft by means of a trick. The complainant, a shop-keeper of Canton Road, Kowloon, said that yesterday afternoon he met the defendant by appointment, at Sincere's, where he said he was employed, to arrange the sale of his pearls. The defendant pretended to take him to interview the manager. Half way upstairs, he suddenly snatched the witness's bag and dashed away. The defendant was later found by the complainant hiding in the Sincere of a Canton boat. The property was concealed in four packets of biscuits. The Magistrate remanded the case until to-morrow morning.

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The General Office will be open on Monday, the 16th instant from 8 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. only.

There will be one delivery of Ordinary and Registered Correspondence and one collection of letters from the Pillar Boxes.

The Money Order Office will be closed.

The District Post Office will be open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and from 8 p.m. to 8 p.m. with the exception of Kowloon Office, which will be open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. only and Shatin, Wan Office which will be open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and from 8.30 p.m. to 8 p.m.

There will be one delivery from District Offices at noon.

Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED AND PARCEL MAELS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAELS.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

FRIDAY, MAY 13.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.

SUNDAY, MAY 15.

OUTWARD MAELS.

THURSDAY, MAY 12.

For
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*Swatow
*Samsui and Wuchow
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